

REMARKS

Claim 1 is the sole independent claim and stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Stuppy et al. '295 ("Stuppy") in view of Monroe. This rejection is respectfully traversed for the following reasons.

In order to expedite prosecution, Applicants' representative initiated a personal interview with Examiner Sajous. Applicants and Applicants' representative would like to thank Examiner Sajous for his courtesy in conducting the interview and for his assistance in resolving issues. A summary of the interview discussion follows.

Claim 1 recites in pertinent part, "wherein the wireless display further has an input function, and the plural personal computers *are operated* through wireless communication by using the input function of the wireless display." The Examiner relies exclusively on Stuppy as allegedly disclosing this feature of the present invention. However, it is respectfully submitted that Stuppy does not disclose or suggest "operation" of the alleged personal computers through wireless communication by using the alleged input function of the wireless display.

During the interview, the Examiner referenced col. 5, lines 3-14 of Stuppy, directed to shared whiteboards shown in Figure 2, as being allegedly relevant to the aforementioned feature of the present invention. Specifically, the Examiner referenced Stuppy's disclosure that "[e]ach whiteboard can support displaying of free-style handwriting on a tablet" (col. 5, lines 9-11). Accordingly, the Examiner asserted during the interview that using the teacher-computer to write on the shared whiteboard, whereby

the student will see the teacher's writing on the student's computer screen (via the shared whiteboard), reads on the claimed "operation."

However, it is respectfully submitted that displaying a teacher's typed words on the screen of a student-computer is NOT equivalent to the student-computer being *operated* by the teacher-computer. Rather, Stuppy involves only sending display data to the student-computer, but does not disclose any protocol for actually operating the student-computer itself. In contrast, as set forth in detail in Applicants' specification (see, e.g., pages 6-7 of Applicants' specification), one exemplary protocol by which a personal computer can be operated as claimed is to create operation data which, for example, identifies the machine number of the personal computer of the intended operation. Through various conversions and processing, the input initiated at the wireless display can be interpreted as the same input as the manipulation of a keyboard or pointing device (such as mouse) of the personal computer, so that the main control unit of the personal computer will interpret the input made at the wireless display as if it were made at the personal computer. Whereas, in Stuppy, the display data is sent to the student-computer screen, in which the student-computer screen merely functions as a secondary screen for displaying the results of the *operation at the teacher-computer*.

To better illustrate the difference between the present invention and Stuppy, the following hypothetical is provided. Stuppy is at best analogous to the conventional technology associated with Instant Messaging in which two linked computers can display data, both on their own screen and the other screen, through operation of their own respective input mechanism. In other words, in Stuppy, an input at computer 1

which is displayed on computer 2 is a result of *data transmission* (analogous to email, Instant Message, etc.) and NOT equivalent to an actual operation at computer 2.

Whereas, the present invention provides the capability for a linked computer to actually operate the other computer (e.g., access software stored in the other computer, etc.) by providing the necessary matching protocol whereby an input at the linked computer will be equivalent to the same input at the other computer. Indeed, Stuppy's disclosure regarding shared whiteboards is described as a means to simply *transmit data* to multiple students at the same time. Specifically, Stuppy discloses at col. 5, lines 15-21:

During an interactive learning session, the teacher can assign the same question to multiple students at the same time and work with them interactively on a shared basis. Via an interactive *voice* channel, for example, the teacher can *orally* interact with selected students concurrently. According to one aspect of the present invention, *non-interactive* sessions are held separately from interactive sessions.

Accordingly, Stuppy describes voice channels to interact with students, which is completely unrelated to actually operating the student-computer from the teacher-computer. Further, the reference to non-interactive sessions in Stuppy further evidences the lack of any protocol for operating a student-computer using the teacher-computer, and instead, emphasizes the data transmission concept (analogous to Instant Message, email, etc.) of Stuppy.

The Examiner is directed to MPEP § 2143.03 under the section entitled "All Claim Limitations Must Be Taught or Suggested", which sets forth the applicable standard:

To establish *prima facie* obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. (citing *In re Royka*, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974)).

In the instant case, the pending rejection does not "establish *prima facie* obviousness of [the] claimed invention" as recited in claim 1 because the proposed combination fails the "all the claim limitations" standard required under § 103.

Under Federal Circuit guidelines, a dependent claim is nonobvious if the independent claim upon which it depends is allowable because all the limitations of the independent claim are contained in the dependent claims, *Hartness International Inc. v. Simplimatic Engineering Co.*, 819F.2d at 1100, 1108 (Fed. Cir. 1987). Accordingly, as claim 1 is patentable for the reasons set forth above, it is respectfully submitted that all claims dependent thereon are also patentable. In addition, it is respectfully submitted that the dependent claims are patentable based on their own merits by adding novel and non-obvious features to the combination. Based on the foregoing, it is submitted that all pending claims are patentable over the cited prior art. Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that the rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103 be withdrawn.

CONCLUSION

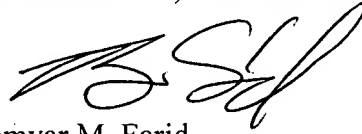
Having fully and completely responded to the Office Action, Applicants submit that all of the claims are now in condition for allowance, an indication of which is respectfully solicited. If there are any outstanding issues that might be resolved by an interview or an Examiner's amendment, the Examiner is requested to call Applicants' attorney at the telephone number shown below. To the extent necessary, a petition for an extension of time under 37 C.F.R. 1.136 is hereby made. Please charge any shortage in fees

09/843,152

due in connection with the filing of this paper, including extension of time fees, to Deposit
Account 500417 and please credit any excess fees to such deposit account.

Respectfully submitted,

MCDERMOTT, WILL & EMERY

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R. Farid', written over the firm name.

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